

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Coakley Landfill Superfund Site - Melissag Taylor (OSRR)

HOT

BACKGROUND: The site consists of a 27 acre capped and fenced landfill entirely located within North Hampton, and a 65 acre New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ), where use of groundwater is restricted. The GMZ contains a number of properties around the landfill which are located within North Hampton, Greenland and Rye. The landfill borders undeveloped woodlands and wetlands to the north and west and

commercial/residential properties to the northeast, east, and south. It operated from 1972 to 1985 and accepted waste from Portsmouth, North Hampton, Newington, New Castle, and Pease Air Force Base. The Superfund cleanup (capping of the landfill) was completed in 1999. There has been renewed public concern regarding the landfill based on the state's determination that a cancer cluster exists in the NH seacoast area coupled with the emerging science relative to Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), which are present at this and other sites.

STATUS OF WORK: The capped and fenced landfill eliminated threats posed by direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated soils and wastes, and is minimizing migration of contaminants to the groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination is naturally attenuating and is monitored semi-annually at the entire site and at private drinking water wells adjacent to the Site. Monitoring will continue until groundwater reaches acceptable levels. Institutional Controls (ICs) currently exist as easements and deed restrictions on the GMZ and the landfill itself; EPA and NHDES are working on the implementation of additional ICs. Throughout late 2016 and 2017, sampling events consistent with the September 2016 Five Year Review recommendations were performed by NHDES and the Coakley Landfill Group (the Potentially Responsible Parties, or "PRPs"). This information lead to the issuance of the Five Year Review Addendum in September 2017 that concluded the remedy was protective in the short-term. There were a number of recommendations in that Addendum calling for further evaluation of groundwater at the site to ensure long-term protectiveness. Follow-up work is ongoing.

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

02

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

restricted

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) - Meghan Cassidy (OSRR)

HOT

BACKGROUND: Region 1, along with EPA nationally, is working to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) across New England. PFAS are a group of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC). Like all CECs, there is currently incomplete technical information available related to PFAS.

PFAS are used in a variety of products including cookware coatings (i.e., Teflon), firefighting foams, textiles, building materials and numerous consumer products. Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) have been detected in a number of public water supplies, private wells and

at contaminated sites across New England.

Since 2016, Region 1 states New Hampshire (NH) and Vermont (VT) have been addressing widespread PFAS contamination in their states. In the early phases of these efforts, Region 1 provided significant support to NH and VT as their capacity was far exceeded.

PFAS have been detected at a number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the Region. The Region continues to evaluate the presence of PFAS at NPL sites, as appropriate.

STATUS OF WORK: Region 1 continues to work with NH and VT, albeit on a smaller scale, to identify areas of potential PFAS impact and sources of PFAS. The Region is also working with other Region 1 states in various capacities.

Ongoing work includes pre-remedial work focused on a number of potential PFAS sources. In addition, PFAS sampling is being performed at a number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites. Pursuant to current Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) policy, the Region has consulted with HQ prior to each sampling effort at these NPL sites. The Region also continues to provide technical assistance, including sample collection, analytical support, etc. to states on an as needed basis.

After developing the capacity in 2016, Region 1’s regional laboratory continues to perform Method 537 analysis. Analytical support is provided for regional and state programs as needed. In limited circumstances, other EPA regions have utilized the regional lab for Method 537 analysis. The Drinking Water Program and the regional lab are supporting VT with an investigation to better understand the fate and transport of PFOA in N. Bennington.

Several Region 1 states have reached out to various ORD organizations for potential support, including research, related to PFAS issues. Such issues include questions regarding “next generation” or short-chain replacement compounds and food chain impacts, to name a few. Region 1 is working with ORD to ensure that any such support is coordinated through the Region. In November 2017, the Mayor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire requested ORD research support. Portsmouth is working with the Air Force, Region 1 and NH to install treatment on drinking supply wells impacted by PFAS from the former Pease Air Force Base (a NPL site). ORD and the Region have determined that such research is not needed on this project at this time.

In late 2017, the Region formed an EPA/New England States PFAS Working Group. The primary purpose of the group is to share information and consider resource requests/needs. Monthly conference calls are held to facilitate discussions and identify potential issues for elevation, as needed. The EPA Cross-Agency Coordinating Committee, a committee of senior level managers from across the agency is leading the effort to address PFAS-related issues. Region 1’s Deb Szaro is a committee member.

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Date	Milestone	Status
------	-----------	--------

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

Deliberative Process / Ex. 5